

Mapline

*A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

Number 45 March 1987

Dalia Varanka, Editor

A Map of

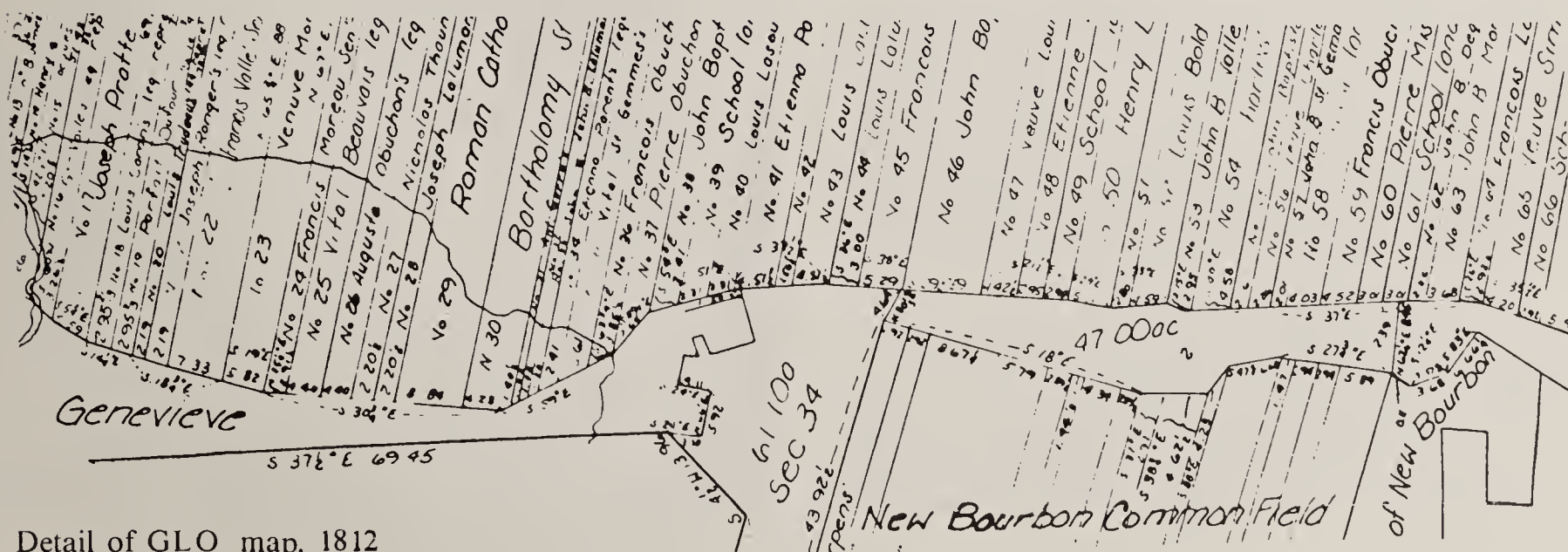
Ste. Geneviève was the first village in the French Illinois Country established west of the Mississippi River. Founded by settlers from the east side of the river ca. 1750, it began as an agricultural community with close ties to Kaskaskia, metropole of Upper Louisiana. Along with the rest of the Illinois Country, Ste. Geneviève passed to Spanish sovereignty in 1762, but the population remained overwhelmingly French-Canadian and French throughout the colonial period. After a period of severe flooding in the 1780s, the town was gradually moved from the bank of the Mississippi several miles up-river to somewhat higher ground. This move was largely, although not entirely, accomplished by 1793. And at about the same time an aristocratic émigré from the French Revolution, Pierre-Charles de Lassus de Luzières, founded the nearby settlement of Nouvelle Bourbon. This community was located several miles south of the emerging New Town of Ste. Geneviève on the bluffs overlooking the flood plain of the Mississippi and

the remains of the Old Town. Therefore in the early 1790s there existed in close proximity to one another three communities: the remains of the Old Town of Ste. Geneviève, New Ste. Geneviève, and New Bourbon.

In 1792 the local priest, the abbé Paul de St. Pierre, described his parish as consisting of three villages:

The first is old Ste. Geneviève, sad remains of the [flood] waters, which consists of a propped up church, an old rectory, and miserable quarters for the soldiers . . . The second is Mont Génereux [soon to become New Bourbon], which village of twenty houses is very well situated for agriculture and is located only half a league from New Ste. Geneviève. . . The third is therefore New Ste. Geneviève. It is located twelve arpents [about 4,306 feet] from the Mississippi along a small river [Gabouri Creek] that is navigable for a good half of the year.

Sainte-Geneviève



Detail of GLO map, 1812

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

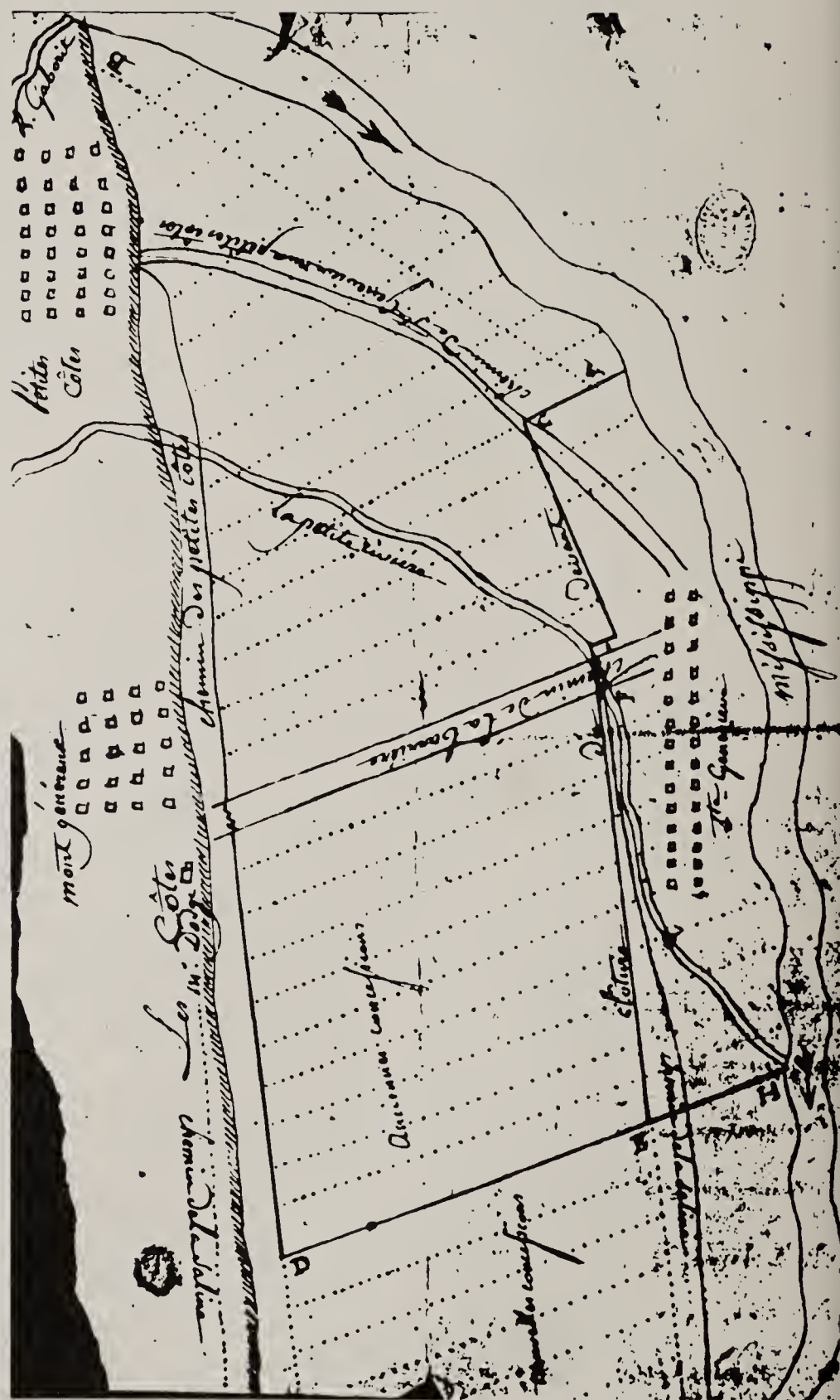
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The accompanying map, drafted in 1793, and now in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, labels the Old Town "Ste. Geneviève"; New Bourbon to-be, "Mont Généreux"; and the New Town of Ste. Geneviève "Petites Côtes."

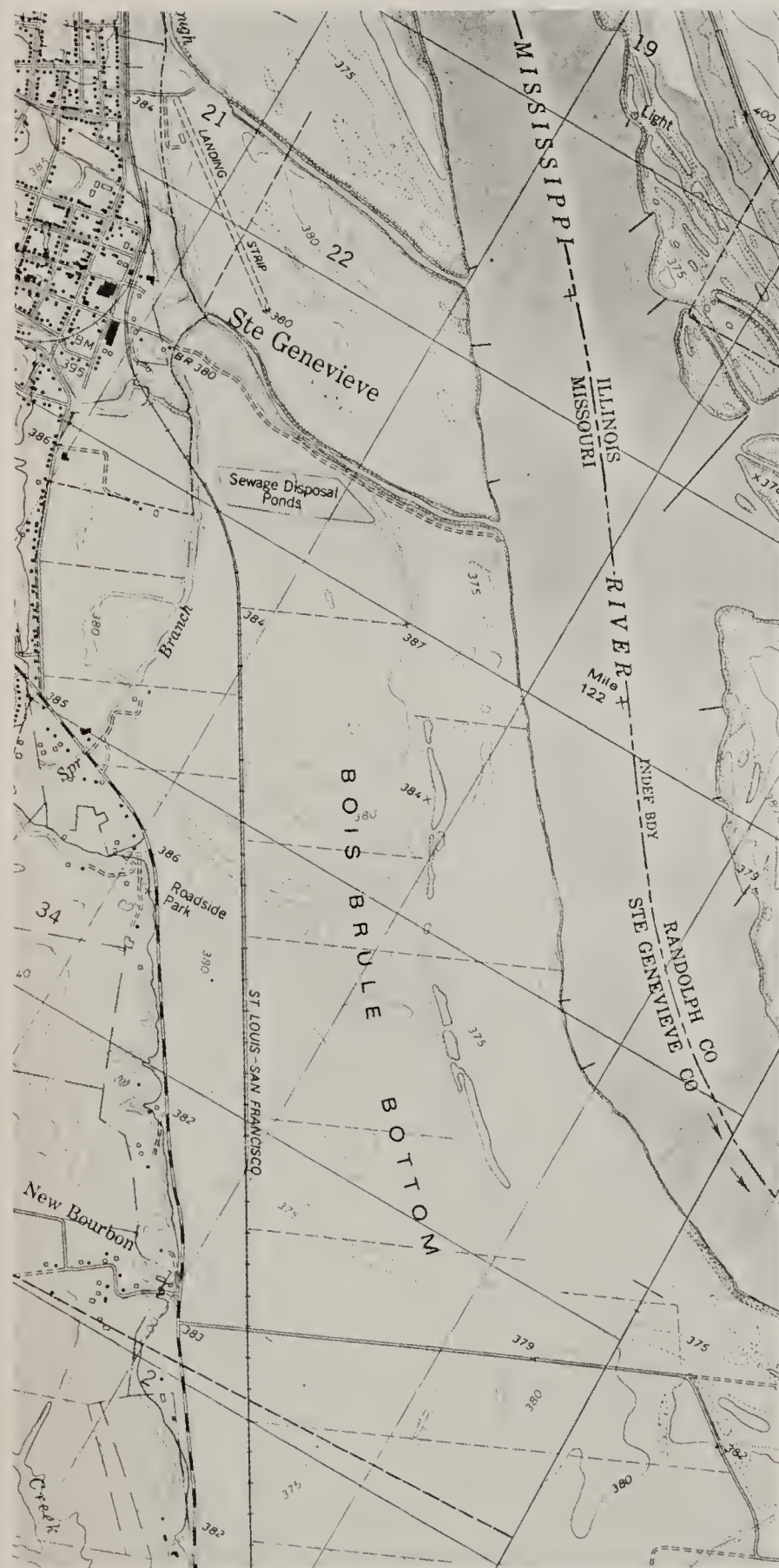
Agriculture as practiced in the French Illinois Country, including Ste. Geneviève, was an open-field system of farming. That is the individually-owned plots of arable land were enclosed by a single community fence, which protected the crops from foraging livestock. The 7,000–8,000 acres enclosed by this fence was called the *Grand Champ*, the Big Field. In the early 1790s, as the move to the New Town gathered momentum, *habitants* who owned arable land at the upper end of the Big Field decided to lessen the onerous work of maintaining fence by reshaping the fencing in that area. They chose to abandon fenceline A-B (shown with a dotted line) and replace it with a much shorter stretch of fence A-C (solid line), which tied into the fence that ran along the road between Ste. Geneviève and Petites Côtes.

This decision prompted the *habitants* who owned land at the lower end of the Big Field to conceive of a more radical restructuring of the fencing. Given the fact that old Ste. Geneviève was being rapidly abandoned, they argued that there was no longer any need to maintain the fencing that surrounded this disintegrating community. Therefore they proposed to eliminate altogether the "Cloture du devant" that ran between the Old Town and the arable fields and extend lateral fence D-E right on down to the Mississippi E-H. By the mid-1790s, this restructuring of the fencelines had been accomplished, and the remains of the Old Town were henceforth enclosed within the limits of the plowlands. This was the final death knell for the Old Town of Ste. Geneviève as the former streets and residential property began to be furrowed by the wheeled plows of the *habitants*.

The map itself is the only known map to have been drawn in the colonial town of Ste. Geneviève. It was drawn before the surveyor Antoine Soulard arrived in town to help design the fort that was built early in the year 1794, and the cartographer is unknown. The map has a primitive, folksy quality to it — there is no scale, and relief is shown only by a few hatch marks — yet the cartographer



Map of Old and New Sainte-Geneviève, 1793, from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville.



Ste. Genevieve quadrangle of U.S. Geological Survey map

was able to rise to the conceptual level of abstracting the three communities: Ste. Genevieve, Petites Côtes, and Mont Génereux. Moreover, Ernest E. Graf, master surveyor with the U.S. Corps of Engineers in St. Louis, has determined that the parallel dotted lines that show property divisions in the Big Common Field were drawn to represent the lots as *precisely* two arpents wide. This would be consistent with what we know about the dimensions of lots in colonial times. In time, Mr. Graf may be able to unravel other details of the 1793 map.

The mapmaker saw fit to identify only one individual *habitation*, that of John Dodge, an Anglo-American who had moved to the area in the late 1780s after having developed a gangster's reputation on the east side of the Mississippi. Dodge was one of the principal petitioners for restructuring the fencelines, he was literate, and it is not inconceivable that he in fact drew the accompanying map. Recently granted agricultural land, which lay outside of the confines of the great common fence, is labeled "Nouvelles concessions." The map does not include the settlement at the salt springs, "La Saline," but does show two "chemins," one along the Mississippi and one atop the bluffs, leading down-river to the Saline.

In addition to being a rare and curious artifact of colonial Ste. Genevieve, the map is an invaluable historical document for helping to understand the agricultural system and settlement patterns in colonial Upper Louisiana. The accompanying U.S. Geological Survey topographical map suggests that the Mississippi River has obliterated the nucleus of the Old Town of Ste. Genevieve site. Yet the known historical-archeological remains in the present-day Big Field may be vestiges of an outlying part of the Old Town, and the only known map to have come from the town may prove to be a critical source for assisting scholars in deciphering these remains.

Carl Ekberg
Professor of History at
Illinois State University.

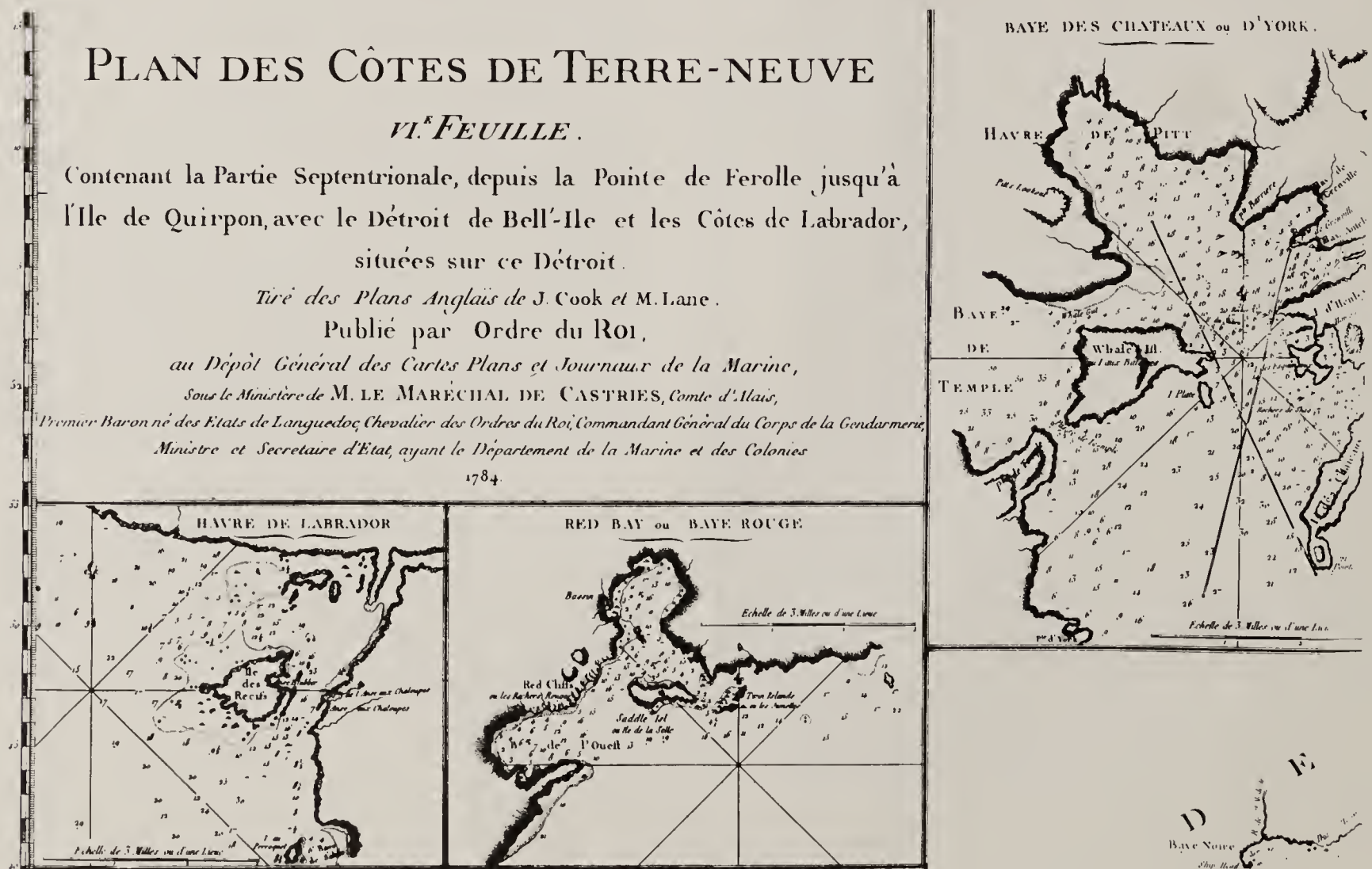
Newberry Acquisitions

The Library has recently acquired a copy of *Le Pilote de Terre-Neuve, ou Recueil de plans des côtes et des ports de celle île pour l'usage des vaisseaux du Roi et des navires de commerce destinés à la pêche*. As its title explains, this collection of maps of the Newfoundland area was designed to help the captains of French naval and fishing vessels. It was published at Paris in 1784, by the Dépôt Général des Cartes, Plans et Journaux de la Marine, and no doubt found its place on many a transatlantic voyage. It is a large folio, and our copy is splendidly bound in leather, with the royal arms on the front cover (see figure 1).

Many of the eleven maps were drawn by the "Ingénieurs Géographes Anglois" James Cook and Michael Lane, and offer us a newly accurate image of these waters. As figure 2 shows, they also in some cases show the little harbors, and some of these harbor-plans will be useful for scholars studying the development of this part of Canada.



1
Front cover of *Le Pilote de Terre-Neuve*, showing the royal arms.



2
Detail from the eighth plan in the *Pilote*, showing some of the harbor-plans.

Notes from our Fellows...

THE ELUSIVE BRELYPPEOIX AND THE 1765 PITTMAN MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI

In 1765, Lt. Philip Pittman, an acting engineer with the expedition which went up the Mississippi to garrison the Illinois country ceded by France, drew the first British map of the Mississippi based on an actual survey. This map covered the river from its mouth to a point about ninety kilometers south of St. Louis (or the Fort de Chartres area, which was the military bastion of the British Illinois Country, the eastern part of what had been northern French Louisiana). Pittman's survey (published in 1770) was a major advance in the cartography of the river, and was appropriated by Lt. John Ross (in maps dated 1772 and 1775), and Thomas Hutchins for the Mississippi River portion of his important 1778 map in *A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina* (Thurman 1982). No attempt has been made to comprehensively delineate the influence of the Pittman Map, but his course of the Mississippi was copied in various manuscript maps (Durnford 1772) as well as the most important printed maps of the period.

A recent general study of the Pittman Map suggested that before Pittman started up the river with the ill-fated first British expedition in February 1764, he had obtained a synthetic map of Louisiana drawn by a "Monsr. Brelyppeoiux," a French engineer. This was the map Pittman had as a basis for comparison with his own work during the survey he made in 1765 in the course of the second (and successful) British expedition to Illinois from the lower Mississippi. In the article it was hypothesized that the map was obtained by Pittman between the time of his arrival in New Orleans, toward the end of 1763, and the beginning of the first expedition, in February 1764 (Thurman).

Soon after the paper on the Pittman map appeared, Sam Wilson, the distinguished New Orleans architect, wrote me and noted that "Monsr. Brelyppeoiux" might be the French engineer Phelypeaux, who signed a plan of the decaying Fort Condé at Mobile on 22 November 1763. This plan, reproduced in the accompanying illustration, was first published by Villiers du Terrage (1903) and has since been published by Wilson (1975). Unfortunately, nothing more is known of Phelypeaux.

The "two" individuals were undoubtedly the same man. The basis for the "Brelyppeoiux" spelling was a British clerk's copy of an original voucher of payment for drawing the synthetic map inferred to have been used by Pittman (Clements Library, ca. 1764). The spelling was almost certainly a clerical error.

This identification of "Brelyppeoiux" with Phelypeaux means that Pittman probably had the synthetic map of Louisiana in his hands before reaching New Orleans, for the signed plan of Fort Condé indicates that Phelypeaux was based in Mobile rather than New Orleans. The first British troops reached Mobile on 20 October 1763, and Pittman arrived in the town on 9 November 1763 (McDermott 1977). From Mobile, Pittman went to New Orleans.

Melburn D. Thurman (Smith Center Fellow)

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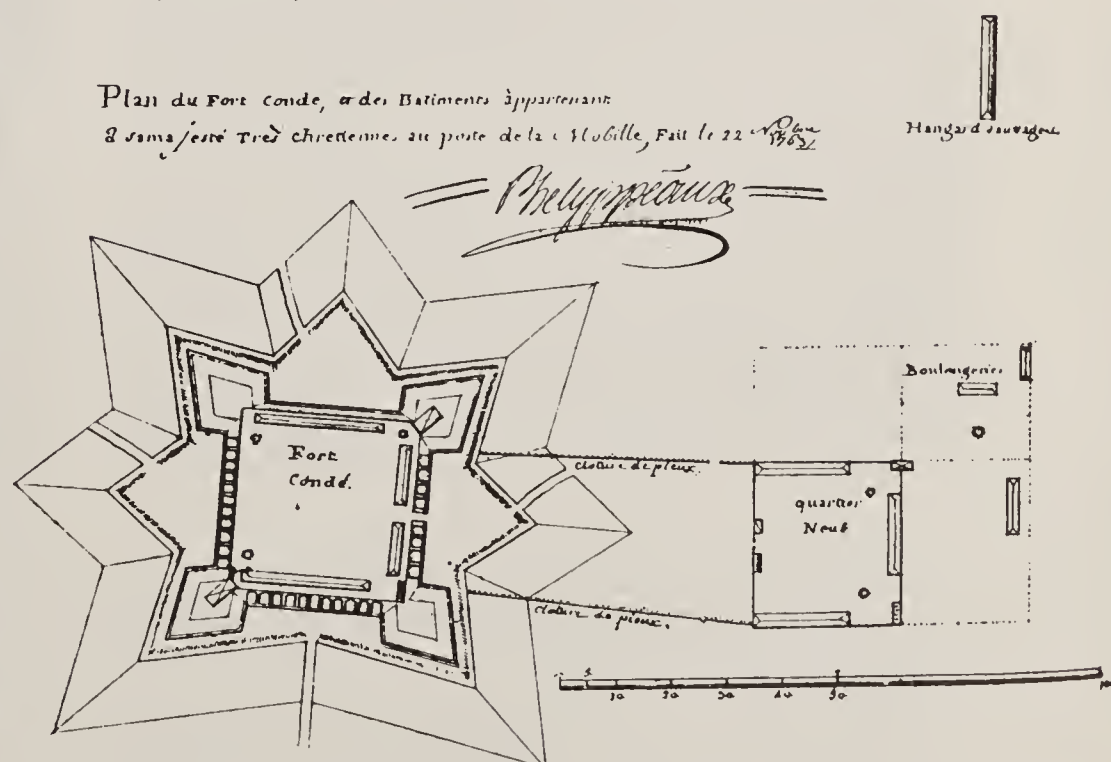
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Plan du Fort Condé de la Mobile (Archives du Ministère des Colonies).

HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

News has been received from editors Harley and Woodward of the *History of Cartography* project:

Volume 1, *Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean*, will be published in early May. It was the cover feature on the University of Chicago Press fall catalog and was listed as a "Best Pick" for forthcoming publications in the "Book World" section of *The Washington Post*. It will be 599 pages in length, with 40 color plates and 292 other illustrations. The price is \$75.00.

Volume 2, *Cartography in the Traditional Asian Societies*, is now receiving top priority by the editors. It has been completely restructured, the result of much work on the part of Associate Editors Gerald Tibbetts, Mei-Ling Hsu and Joseph Schwartzberg, and Editorial Research Assistant Ahmet Karamustafa. Half the essays for the volume have now been completed, and writing is well advanced for all remaining chapters.

Volume 3, *Renaissance and Discovery 1470-1640*, has been expanded to include a new major section on the mapping of the discoveries and early new world exploration.

Volume 4, *Enlightenment and Expansion, 1640-1800*, also has a new section that broadens the approach to include colonial and non-literate mapping. To encourage research and interchange of ideas among ethnographers, geographers, and anthropologists, we hope to develop the idea of a seminar or conference on mapping in these indigenous cultures. Feedback will be welcomed.

Volume 5, *The Nineteenth Century*, will now include new chapters on the fusion of European and traditional cartographies which resulted from European contact.

Volume 6, *The Twentieth Century*, is now structured around the major forces affecting the field of cartography in the twentieth century. It will rely on several types of sources, including oral history. For this, we hope to take advantage of the project the History of Cartography Commission of the International Cartographic Association is planning. For the future, we are also considering organizing a seminar or conference on studies in the history of twentieth-century cartography.

Dr. Mark Monmonier of Syracuse University has been appointed as Co-Editor for Volume 6 and has played a vital role in developing a perspective for this volume.

Funding

Our funding from National Endowment for the Humanities, the Mellon Foundation, the National Geographic Society, and many individual donors has continued.

We are grateful for the new donations toward expenses involved in the completion of Volume 1, which include a grant from The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center at The Newberry Library for the general index.



A map of the island of Cos in the Aegean from Cristoforo Buondelmonti's *Liber insularum arcipelagi* (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Rome).



A portion of the boundary of the Duchy of Burgundy, 1460 (Archives Départementales de la Côte-d'Or, Dijon).

LOST WORLDS



The Duchy of Cornwall world map fragment, ca. 1220–50. (On loan from the Duchy of Cornwall office by Permission of HRH. The Prince of Wales.)

The recently discovered Aslake world map was recently exhibited in the British Library alongside another important map fragment discovered in the archives of the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Aslake world map, discovered on the inside of the binding of a fifteenth-century account-book, is thought to be part of the first English modern world map. The fragment of map, which was drawn between 1325 and 1375, indicates that modern sea charts reached England much earlier than previously believed. It is difficult to see much with the naked eye, but under ultraviolet, place-names, little drawings, and symbols are visible. The map depicts Africa from the Red Sea to the Canary Islands. From the duplication of some place-names and the depiction of the coastal outline, it would appear that it was based on maps similar to the Psalter world map, ca. 1275.

The Rental, for which the Map formed a binding, records the lands of Walter Aslake. It was compiled in the years 1483–4. Aslake lived at Creak Abbey in Norfolk which was the object of an arson attack shortly before February 1484. One reason put forward to explain why such an advanced map should be cut up and used as a binding is that the complete map may have been damaged in the Abbey fire. The map fragment is vellum and measures about 2' by 9".

Such finds are extremely rare, so the discovery of another medieval map fragment in the records of the Duchy of Cornwall is a major coincidence. The Duchy of Cornwall world map fragment has been dated from between 1220 and 1250 and is larger and better preserved than the Aslake fragment. It is thought to form part of one of the earliest of the grand thirteenth-century world maps which antedated Aslake. Like the Aslake Map it shows part of Africa.

Both maps, together with related material, composed the 'LOST WORLDS' display, mounted in the British Library Manuscript Saloon from 12 December 1986 to 1 March 1987.

Map Talk

So looking through a map
of the islands, you see
rocks, history's hot
lies, rot-
ting hulls, cannon
wheels, the sun's
slums: if you hate
us. Jewels,
if there is delight
in your eyes.
The light
shimmers on water,
the cunning
coral keeps it
blue.

Looking through a map
of the Antilles, you see how time
has trapped
its humble servants here. De-
scendants of the slave do not
lie in the lap
of the more fortunate
gods. The rat
in the warehouse is as much king
as the sugar he plunders.
But if your eyes
are kinder, you will observe
butterflies
how they fly higher
and higher before their hope dries
with endeavour
and they fall among flies.

Looking through a map
of the islands, you see
that history teaches
that when hope
splinters, when the pieces
of broken glass lie
in the sunlight,
when only lust rules
the night, when the dust
is not swept out
of the houses, when men make noises
louder than the sea's
voices; then the rope
will never unravel
its knots, the branding
iron's travelling flame that teaches
us pain, will never be
extinguished. The island's jewels:
Saba, Barbuda, dry flat-
tened Antigua, will remain rocks,
dots, in the sky-blue frame
of the map.

Excerpted from *Islands*, by Edward Brathwaite



Detail from Henry Popple, "A Map of the British Empire in America..." (London, 1733).

PREPARATION OF TRAVELLING EXHIBIT

The exhibition called *Gardens of Delight*, which showed some of the maps and travel accounts of Illinois from the collection which Hermon Dunlap Smith left the Library, took place at The Newberry Library between October 1984 and January 1985. Now we are busy transforming it into a travelling exhibition, which will include full-scale photographs of the original material, and be mounted on panels suitable for rapid assembly and dismantling. The Office of the Secretary of State has agreed to handle this exhibition for us, and it is planned to show it over a number of years in many of the state libraries.

Briefly Noted

A symposium on 20 November 1986 at the Royal Geographical Society, London, commemorated the 250th anniversary of two survey expeditions. Their purpose was to determine whether the earth was oblate or prolate-flattened at the poles or at the equator. Thus one of the major landmarks in survey history was remembered at the conference with technical papers on the background, difficulties, and resulting scientific discoveries. A related exhibition on view for a month was at the Science Museum. The exhibition opened at FIG (International Federation of Surveyors) Congress in Toronto, then went to Montréal and will later visit Uppsala, Madrid, Paris, and possibly Baltimore and Germany. It traces the development of arc measurement with diagrams, photographs, and copies of original documents set against a quadrant of 1730 vintage, the *Toise Du Nord* and several publications by participants in the expeditions.

[*The British Cartographic Society Newsletter* No. 4]

The Library of Congress has available on microfiche (105mm) items exhibited at a recent exhibition 'Surveyors of the Pacific.' A list of all items and their order numbers is available from the Geography and Map Division of the Library, Washington, D.C. 20540. Of the seventy-odd articles in the exhibit, forty-seven are charts dated from 1768 to 1842. The fiches are \$2 each for diazo or \$3 for silver copies. To order microfiches, a check or money order should be sent to the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Projects Unit, Washington, D.C. 20540.

A call for papers has been posted by the American Library Association, Map and Geography Round Table, for their meeting in New Orleans, 9-14 July 1987. Round table sessions will include topics on the History of cartography. Proposals should be sent to Mary Larsgaard, Program Chair, Library, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Co 80401.



HERMON DVNLAP SMITH

Mr. Smith's book-plate.

The meeting last summer at Prague of the Commission on the History of Cartography of the ICA was attended by seven members and three invited persons. The Chairman reported that the book *Cartographical Innovations: An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900*, to be published by the Map Collector (1982) Ltd., was in the final stages at the press, and that publication was expected in December 1986.

The following professional papers were presented at the Commission Meeting:

1. L. Mucha (Czechoslovakia) "The development of the study of the history of cartography in Bohemia and Moravia;"
2. O. Kudrnouska (Czechoslovakia) "The Czech cartographer Professor Karel Koristka;"
3. E. Schnayder (Poland) "On the second edition of the Russian map of Poland and Moldavia by Ivan Truskot;"
4. R. Habel (German Democratic Republic) "The Cartographic Museum in Gotha."

Since 1982, the History of Cartography working group of the German Society for Cartography (Deutschen Gesellschaft für Kartographie) has organized, in conjunction with local institutions, the Kartographiehistorischen Colloquium, to occur on two-year intervals. Kartographiehistorischen Colloquium '86 met in Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1986. Many papers were presented at this meeting, including a report about the recently completed *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie*.

Calendar

27-29 March 1987

The New York, Washington, and Delaware Valley Map Societies will hold a joint meeting and symposium at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania about "Mapping the Civil War." A tour of the Gettysburg College's Stuckenberg Map Collection is also planned. For further information, please contact The Washington Map Society, Nancy G. Miller, Secretary, 5100 Barton Avenue, Camp Springs, MD 20746.

4 April 1987

Anne Witte of Belvedere Press will explain to The New York Map Society the facsimile process used to reproduce Medieval maps and atlases of the Vatican Library. The meeting is at 11:00 a.m. at the Museum of Natural History in New York. Further information is available by writing the Society c/o The Map Division, New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018.

9 April 1987

A reception at the Newberry Library for new publications *Art and Cartography* and *Cartography in France, 1660-1848*.

11 April 1987

Mary McMichael Ritzlin presents "Women's influence on cartography during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries" to the Chicago Area Women's History Conference Group. CAWHC programs meet from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. at The Newberry Library.

16 April 1987

The Chicago Map Society meeting will feature Jerome M. Johnson, Director of Garfield Farm Museum, who will speak about "Maps Uncovering Our Agricultural Past: Garfield Farm, A Case Study." The meeting is at 5:30 at The Newberry Library.

6 May 1987

David Woodward will speak about *Art and Cartography* at the Milwaukee Public Library at 12:30.

7 May 1987

The Washington Map Society presents Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau, Office of the National Archives, who will give a talk about the astrolabe collection in the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. The lecture will be illustrated with slides and is planned for 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the National Archives.

9 May 1987

The New York Map Society meets at 11:00 a.m. at the Museum of Natural History. Douglas McIlroy will speak about map projections, and there will be examples from four centuries of mapmaking.



From Jost Amman's *Kunstbüchlin*, 1599.

STAFF NEWS

Dalia Varanka, who has been Administrative/Editorial Assistant in the Center for the past two years, has now left us in order to pursue her doctoral degree at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her place will be taken by Maureen Flanagan, newly appointed Assistant Director. Maureen's degrees are in history; she completed her Ph.D. at Loyola University of Chicago in 1981 (thesis on the politics of Chicago about 1900) and has since then been teaching in local colleges. She has a particular interest in Roman topography, and no doubt in its cartography. Dalia will for some months continue to help us in her spare time, and to edit *Mapline*.

6 June 1987

The New York Map Society will view the W. Campbell Collection of rare and antique navigational instruments at the American Merchant Marine Museum, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, located in King's Point, New York.

7-11 September 1987

The Twelfth International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held in Paris. Further information is available from Monique Pelletier, Bibliothèque nationale, Département des Cartes et Plans, 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris, 75084 France Cedex 02.

Recent Publications

Études françaises / vol. 21/2, special number edited by Bernard Beugnot and Françoise Siguret, entitled "Cartographies." Montréal, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1986. 120 p. ISSN 0014-2085. ISBN 2-7606-0726-7 (from Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. "A", Montréal (Québec) Canada H3C 3J7).

This collection of essays, some with precious titles like "De rives en rêves", is sure to annoy some historians of cartography, because it does not follow the familiar paths. But we all should read it, because it is in the frontier areas like cartography and literature, or mapmaking and symbolism, that new ideas emerge. And this little collection is strong in just those frontier areas.

Maps of the Holy Land: images of Terra Sancta through two millenia / Kenneth Nebenzahl. New York, Abbeville Press, 1986. 164 p. 60 plates. ISBN 0-89659-658-3. (order from Abbeville Press, Inc., 505 Park Avenue, New York 10022).

Maps of the Holy Land: cartobibliography of printed maps, 1475-1900 / compiled by Eran Laor, assisted by Shoshana Klein. New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1986. 202 p., 23 color plates, many black and white plates. ISBN 0-8451-1705-X. (order from Alan R. Liss, Inc., 41 East 11th Street, New York 10003).

By an odd coincidence, two books with the same title came out last year. However, it is important to look in each case at the sub-titles; the Nebenzahl book is indeed concerned with *images* of the Holy Land, whether manuscript or printed, whereas the Laor book is really a cartobibliography with relatively little comment on the maps. Both are accompanied by plates of remarkable excellence, which really allow one to obtain an excellent idea of the originals. The Nebenzahl text is very enlightening on the history of cartography, dwelling at length on the manuscript maps of medieval Europe. Laor's book is a handy reference volume to the printed maps, but as often happens when people write only about printed maps, he sometimes gives a false impression of cartographic production, as when he writes on page xi that "only two maps in which the Holy Land figures are known from the classical period, and a third one from the early Middle Ages". The Nebenzahl book, so strong on the aspect of cartographic history and indeed on medieval mapping of the Holy Land, makes no pretence to be a carto-bibliography, so that the easiest and best thing for libraries to do would be to buy both these fine books.

The History of Britain: an aerial view / Christopher Stanley. New York and London: W.W. Norton and Co., 1984. 144 pages and plates. ISBN 0-393-01944-6 (\$22.50 from National Book Co., Keystone Industrial Park, Scranton, PA 18512).

During the past ten years or so, there have been many attempts to tell the history of countries through aerial photographs, a medium which is particularly revealing for certain kinds of historical processes. Often the books suffer from one of two faults; either their authors do not know the history well enough to make the most of their photographs, or they may know the history well, but not have access to equipment good enough to give acceptable results. In the present case, both these problems are overcome. The author has taken his own photographs of sites which he evidently knows well, and the result is a most interesting volume. The only way in which it could have been improved would have been by providing explanatory site-maps for some of the more obscure places.

Atlas of Great Lakes Indian history / edited by Helen Hornbeck Tanner. Norman and London: published by the University of Oklahoma Press for The Newberry Library, 1987. 224 p. Many maps and plates, index. ISBN 0-8061-1515-7 (\$75.00 from The University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma, 73019, or The Bookshop, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton, Chicago 60610).

The maps in this marvellously original atlas compress an almost unimaginable amount of new information about Indians of the Great Lakes. Each entry has been based on one or more textual references, each weighed and considered in the light of other evidence, so that we now have the best possible image of the distribution of Indian tribes and villages over the decades. Since many of the Indians were in fact *métis*, intermingled with the French of Canada, this atlas will in addition be invaluable for studies of French penetration of the heartland. The atlas is illustrated with many engravings and lithographs from contemporary works, which help in its aim of bringing that lost historical reality closer to us. The only bad thing about this book is its price, which we may hope will soon be lowered by printing a paperback edition.

Exploration and mapping of the American West / edited by Donna P. Koepp. Chicago, Speculum Orbis Press, 1986. 182 p., numerous plates (order from Speculum Orbis Press, 207 West Superior Street, Chicago 60601).

The Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association, in collaboration with Speculum Orbis Press, has now brought out its first occasional paper. It has eight contributors, all known nationally for their work on Western mapping, and makes a substantial contribution to our knowledge of that development. MAGERT as the Round Table acronymically calls itself, is to be congratulated on this venture, as is Jack Monckton of Speculum Orbis Press; may there be many more!

A Checklist of Canadian Copyright Deposits in the British Museum, 1895-1923. Vol. 1, Maps / John R. T. Ettlinger and Patrick B. O'Neill, eds. Halifax: Dalhousie University School of Library Science, 1984. 89p. ISBN 0-7703-0179-7 (v. 1).

Separate fires in 1916 and 1953 destroyed much of the patent deposits in the Canadian Library of Parliament, and not all of the remaining material has survived transfers and management decisions made by the Canadian government. This has propelled an additional collection of deposits made at the British Museum into unusual prominence. This checklist documents and organizes geographically what must be therefore the most complete collection of Canadian commercial cartography from this critical period in Canadian national development.

Grossmasstäbliche Karten vom Gebiet der DDR. 2nd example ed. / Wolfram Klaus, ed. Berlin: Deutsche Staatsbibliothek 1986. 204 p. Index. ISBN 3-7361-0013-Z. (20.00 DM from Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Arbeitsbereich Publikationen, DDR-1086 Berlin, Unter den Linden 8, Postfach Nr. 1312)

The history of local mapping in Germany is exceedingly complex owing to both the volume of the material and the complexity of German political history. Carto-bibliographies and checklists such as this one are therefore especially welcome. This work, part of a series of checklists of the cartographic holdings of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, is the best guide in print to the regional maps of East Germany. It is organized by the current administrative region and helpfully cross-referenced and indexed.

The Chicago Map Society



A Ten-Year Retrospective

The Chicago Map Society has recently published *A Ten-Year Retrospective*, listing the programs which have been offered over those ten years. As President Allen Meyer writes in his Foreword, "We hope that this listing of the programs we have enjoyed will help our members relive past programs, help explain to prospective members what we are about, and even, perhaps, help to stimulate the formation of other map societies." Copies of *A Ten-Year Retrospective* are available upon request from the Center.

IMPENDING PUBLICATIONS

The Center has now received advance copies of two new books: *Art and Cartography*, being the 1980 Nebenzahl Lectures, and *Cartography in France, 1660-1848*, the work of Josef Konvitz which in 1984 won the Nebenzahl Prize. Readers of *Mapline* will before long receive invitations to the reception at which we plan to celebrate the emergence of these two publications.